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Borough of Glossop

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
M. SUTCLIFFE, M. A., M. B., B. Chir., D. P. H.

AND

The Sanitary Inspector
E. DUNSMORE, M. R. S. H., M. S. I. A.

for the year
1955



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for the year

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Health Committee

1955—1956

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
Councillor S. Burgess, J.P. (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

ALDERMAN R. SELLERS

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR G. B. DONALDSON

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR W. A. SMITH

Preface

To the Minister of Health and

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1955.

The general health of the Borough remained good and there were no serious outbreaks of disease. During the past year or two there has been a lack of interest in the notification of infectious diseases, and the number of notifications received is no longer a true index of the prevalence of communicable disease. It is realised how little can be done following notification of whooping cough and measles, but in the case of other infectious diseases, preventative measures may sometimes be of great value in reducing the incidence.

For the third year in succession the Infantile Mortality Rate remained below the national rate; 18.60 compared with 24.9 for England and Wales.

During the year the general survey of the unfit houses in the area was completed and the Borough included 288 in its proposed programme for slum clearance during the next five years. Detailed inspection of the houses to be dealt with in the first year, has begun, and clearance areas have been defined, in preparation for the necessary representations to be made when the scheme for alternative accommodation has been approved.

The Derbyshire County Council Act which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, 1954, gives additional powers to local authorities, and contains many useful provisions which supplement the general law. Nearly all the sections of the Act applied automatically to Glossop except for a few provisions in Part VI relating to Public Health, which have effect from an Appointed Day. These sections were individually adopted by resolution on the 28th September, 1955, and the Appointed Day fixed for their operation was the 7th November, 1955. The remaining sections of Part VI came into operation on 1st April, 1955.

After much delay the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954, came into force on 1st January, 1956, and was immediately followed by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which repealed the Amendment Act and consolidated it together with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, and various enactments relating to slaughterhouses and knackers' yards. The Food Hygiene Regulations which have been made under the consolidated Food and Drugs Act, 1955, replace Section 13 of the 1938 Act and impose certain

obligations on all who deal with the handling and preparation of food for human consumption. Most of the regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1956, but certain provisions involving alterations to premises and equipment are postponed until 1st July, 1956, to allow time for the alterations to be effected. One of the most important requirements is contained in Regulation 25, and it should prove of considerable value in reducing the large number of food poisoning outbreaks which have occurred in this country in recent years. The temperatures mentioned in the regulation are those which will prevent the multiplication of food poisoning organisms in certain foods, particularly made-up dishes and processed foods. The provision of an adequate supply of hot water for sinks and washbasins in food premises, and of a supply of hot water on stalls and vehicles should encourage a better standard of hygiene, though statutory requirements alone will not ensure clean food without the co-operation and goodwill of the food handler.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough, and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1955.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and
Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.*

I have the honour to subscribe to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the twelfth time.

Notes regarding the many aspects of public health work appear throughout the Report, and I will mention here only one or two aspects not touched upon in the remarks of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year complaints made to the Health Department totalled 406 compared with 307 for the previous year. The bulk of these related to defective roofs, gutters, downspouts, windows, drainage and damp conditions in houses. In addition other nuisances were recorded by the inspectors, and altogether 475 nuisances were abated during the year. Outside this figure there were 223 treatments carried out for eradication of rats and mice, 147 of which were at dwelling-houses. It is noteworthy that following the lowest rainfall recorded for many years a test bait of the sewers showed an absence of rat infestation, and because of this the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food recommended that no test baiting or maintenance treatment of sewers need be done until April, 1957, except in the form of vertical block control, that is, local treatment of manholes where surface infestations may have some connection with infested sewers. In recent years the Glossop sewerage system has never been found to be heavily infested and this is considered to be due partly to the fact that the sewers are often heavily charged. If this assumption is correct one would expect that following a drier summer the sewers would be more heavily infested, but as stated the reverse occurred, which points to the effectiveness of sewer treatments, since over a period of five years the rat population in the sewers has steadily declined. In common with many of the duties connected with environmental hygiene this rarely-seen underground operation produces no spectacular or tangible results but, nevertheless, the spoilage of foodstuffs by rodents and the danger of contamination by such pests has been greatly reduced and is kept in check by constant vigilance above and below ground.

The number of municipal houses built during 1955 was 58 at Queen's Drive. All the 118 tenancies on the site were taken up by the 13th June, 1955. The erection by the Corporation of a further nine houses and twenty-four flats commenced early in 1956; a number of which may be allocated for slum clearance purposes. Only seven privately-built houses were completed in 1955, and no speculative building is taking place within the Borough.

A great deal of work is envisaged under the new Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, but if the trade co-operate as in the past no great

difficulty is envisaged in securing compliance with the requirements of the regulations.

The inspection work involved under the new Food Hygiene Regulations together with detailed slum clearance inspections guarantees a busy year ahead.

I wish to thank my Committees, colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year under review.

Your obedient Servant,

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary and

Housing Inspector.

Food and Drugs Inspector.

Meat and Food Inspector.

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Acts.

Shops Inspector. Rodent Officer.

Sanitary Inspector's Office.

July, 1956.

Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water) : 3,323.

Population (Gamesley included) : 17,730 (Registrar General)
mid-1955.

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951), 6,041; 1955,
6,292.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951),
6,069.

Rateable Value: £97,997 1st April, 1955.

Sum represented by a penny rate £368 (estimated) 1955-56.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	124	91	215
Legitimate	120	83	203
Illegitimate	4	8	12
Birth Rate	12.13		
Comparability Factor	1.04		
Standardised Birth Rate	12.61		
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births	55.81		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	3	4	7
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	31.53		
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	0.39		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	157	156	313
Death Rate	17.65		
Comparability Factor	0.86		
Standardised Death Rate	15.18		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			0
„ „ Diphtheria			0
„ „ Smallpox			0
„ „ Influenza			2
„ „ Cancer (all ages)			36

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total
Total	3	1	4
Legitimate	3	—	3
Illegitimate	—	1	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	18.60
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ...	14.78
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	83.33

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.04 and 0.86 respectively for 1955. The crude death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude-death rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire, is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south. Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Cotton goods, paper, canned goods, rope, shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc. are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1955

	England and Wales	Glossop
Rates per 1,000 population		
Births:		
Live Births	15.0	12.13
Still Births	23.1(a)	31.53(a)
Deaths:		
All causes	11.7	17.65
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.131	—
Other Tuberculosis	0.015	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus ...	0.389	0.169
Other Cancer	1.667	1.861
Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
All causes under 1 year	24.9(b)	18.60
All causes under 4 weeks	17.3(b)	13.95

— Signifies that there were no deaths.
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Glossop. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion...	0.54	—
Due to Abortion	0.10	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.64	—

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1955

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	7
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
Diabetes	2	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	30	38

Causes of Death — Continued

	M.	F.
Coronary disease, angina	19	19
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	2
Other heart disease	32	43
Other circulatory disease	5	2
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	5	2
Bronchitis	12	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	21
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2
All other accidents	—	2
Suicide	1	3

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1891—1955**

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.
1891—1900	... 27	...	20.4	...	22,416 (1891)
1901—1910	... 22	...	16.4	...	21,526 (1901)
1911—1920	... 17	...	14.4	...	21,688 (1911)
1921—1930	... 14.3	...	13.5	...	20,870 (1921)
1931—1940	... 11	...	14.6	...	19,720 (1931)
1941	... 12	...	15	...	20,001 (1931) with Gamesley.
1942	... 13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943	... 15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944	... 14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945	... 13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946	... 18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947	... 20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948	... 16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949	... 15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950	... 15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951	... 16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952	... 13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830
1953	... 15.2	...	16.32	...	17,770
1954	... 12.5	...	17.78	...	17,830
1955	... 12.13	...	17.65	...	17,730

Population figures for 1931 and previously are Census figures
1942—1955 — Registrar General's figures

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:

B. GORMAN (full-time).

Miss E. H. MOORE (part-time).

Mrs. K. WILDE (full-time, temporary).

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Laboratory, Derby.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1955

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Derby, and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES:								Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Food Poisoning Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Typhoid Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
									9

MILK:

Samples taken:								Number	
Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
*Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Turbidity Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

* Includes 18 taken by the County Council

71

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	49
Chemical	8
Plumbo-solvency	2
	—
	59
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number
*Chemical—Miscellaneous	58
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	22
	—
	80
	—

* Includes 46 taken by the County Council

DENTAL:

No Dental Officer has attended the Clinic since November, 1949.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way only has effect for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1955 no action was taken under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section the Town Council accepted responsibility for the burial of one person who had died within the district and where no suitable arrangements were otherwise made.

An application was made by the father of a child who had died outside the Borough, but this case was not within the scope of the section.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council: —

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected every ten days by the Borough Surveyor's staff from approximately 5,825 ashbins, and is transported by one S. & D. Freighter. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and supply of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Lewin Sweeper-Cleaner and two men engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies are emptied and cleansed by a mechanically-operated Gulley Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Town Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings, greater use of which continues to be made.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C : Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,432 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	... ..	6407
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	... ..	—
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc.	...	25

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough Water Supply is obtained from two sources, viz.: Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield water is treated with alumino ferric, lime and chalk, and also subjected to rapid sand filtration and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has only the addition of lime to counteract acidity.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	49
Chemical	... ..	8
Plumbo-solvency	... ..	2

Extensions have been made to the water mains to supply new houses.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

In July, 1954, the Council approved chlorination of the Swineshaw supply and work is proceeding to this end.

Forty-nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination fifteen of which were considered to be unsatisfactory. Of these, ten were from Swineshaw supply and five from private supplies at three dairy farms. An alternative supply was found at Jumble Farm which yielded satisfactory samples. Reports on the unsatisfactory samples at Laneside Farm and Windy Harbour Farm were forwarded to the County Milk Production Officer and investigations are being made with a view to improving the existing supplies or finding some suitable alternative supplies.

N.B.—Included in these samples were ten from the plunge at the public swimming baths. All these were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL

Eight full chemical analyses were made during 1955, five of which were considered to be not wholly satisfactory. Two of these were from private supplies at Windy Harbour Farm and Laneside Farm where unsatisfactory bacteriological samples had also been collected. The third was of a private supply at No. 3 The Heath. Here the water was found to be turbid and to contain a high proportion of iron, rendering it objectionable for drinking and domestic purposes. A bacteriological sample has not yet been taken from this source. The fourth unsatisfactory

chemical sample was from a house tap on the Hadfield town supply. No evidence of active pollution existed, but the water was plumbo-solvent. This acidity is controlled at the treatment plant. The remaining unsatisfactory sample was taken on the 24th November, 1955, at No. 3 Queen's Drive, Glossop, to assist in tracing the cause of discoloured water. The report was helpful in that the sample was shown to be of quite a different nature from that of the existing Swineshaw supply and eventually the Engineer's Department traced the pollution to a back-pressure valve operating between the normal main supply and a supply carrying water from Hurst Reservoir. The supply from Hurst Reservoir was disconnected.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

One sample on the Swineshaw supply and one on the Hadfield supply were examined for plumbo-solvency only. Both were satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml	Fæcal coli per 100 ml
2-5-55	Jumble Farm	Private	50	50
2-5-55	(a) kitchen tap (b) overflow from brick storage tank collecting water from land spring	Private	180+	180+
2-5-55	3, Queen's Drive kitchen tap	Swineshaw	1	1
24-8-55	Windy Harbour Farm well water	Private	180	180
24-8-55	Laneside Farm (a) house tap (b) at source of spring supply in field near Rowarth's farm	Private	160	160
*11-10-55	Swineshaw Reservoir near outgo	Swineshaw	35	13
*11-10-55	Swineshaw Reservoir inlet channel	Swineshaw	7	7
*11-10-55	10, Castle Hill scullery tap	Swineshaw	13	13
*11-10-55	97, Manor Park Road kitchen tap	Swineshaw	17	14
*11-10-55	Municipal Buildings clinic tap	Swineshaw	8	8
14-11-55	113, High Street East kitchen tap	Swineshaw	5	5
14-11-55	2, Shepley Street Old Glossop kitchen tap	Swineshaw	1	1
14-11-55	6, Thorpe Street Old Glossop kitchen tap	Swineshaw	1	1
6-12-55	Wesleyan School, Wesley Street, Old Glossop kitchen tap	Swineshaw	3	3
			1	1

*Taken when level of reservoir was over 10ft. below normal level.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given below:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Swineshaw

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	... ..	Practically clear, very faintly green
pH value	... ..	8.45
		Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	... ..	80
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	... ..	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	... ..	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	... ..	17
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.		0.08
Temporary	... ..	5
Hardness Permanent	... ..	30
Total	... ..	35
Oxygen in solution	... ..	
Oxygen absorbed in five days	... ..	
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	... ..	
Metals—Iron	... ..	0.09

Hadfield Supply

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	... ..	Very slightly turbid, faintly brown
pH value	... ..	5.75
		Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	... ..	100
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	... ..	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	... ..	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	... ..	12
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.		0.57
Temporary	... ..	5
Hardness Permanent	... ..	15
Total	... ..	20
Oxygen in solution	... ..	
Oxygen absorbed in five days	... ..	
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	... ..	
Metals—Iron	... ..	Less than 0.05
Available Chlorine	... ..	0.06

A further sample examined for plumbo-solvency was satisfactory.

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population Involved.
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6398	17628
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	34	102
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	—	—
(b) New houses	65	
(c) Other premises	2	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s ...	9	

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No important change. Extensions were made to new housing sites and houses built by private enterprise.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Ash Bins 5,825, Ashpits 17, Waste-water Conveniences 390, and Fresh-water Conveniences 4,702. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 6. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:—

Bakeries	204
Camping Sites	—
Canning Factory	9
Carts and Vans	—
Catering Licences	44
Clubs	—
Council Houses	607
Court Proceedings	—
Cow Sheds	46
Dairies	66
Diseases of Animals Acts	10
Factories	220
Food Poisoning	4
Food Standards and Labelling	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	—
Housing Acts (Slum Clearance)	215
Housing Management	232
Ice Cream	86
Infectious Diseases	54
Inns	34
Kitchen Waste	12

Table 6. — Continued

Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offices—P.H.A., 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pet Animals' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Priority Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2993
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops—Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Sanitary Inspector's Journal (Complaints)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4278
Total								11472

Table 7. NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1955

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	406
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	...	...	...	...	460
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1954	...	...	...	...	145
„ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	196
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	14
„ Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	475
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	130

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have 9 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by various Pig Clubs, Farmers and Pig-keepers. All bins disused or causing a nuisance are withdrawn.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS

Alterations and additions to Dwelling-houses...	42
Alterations and additions to Industrial Premises	7
Other New Buildings, alterations and extensions	42

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of a total of 71 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 45 shops, loose or in bottles from 17 dairy farms, by eight dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from one local dairy.

CAMPING SITES

No applications were received for the use of sites for camping purposes.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

No action was necessary.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
							147

A total of 220 Inspections was recorded during 1955, and 19 defects were recorded. Fifteen were remedied by the year end after verbal requests.

Table 8. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	206	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	14	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	220	—	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	10	8	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	6	5	—	—	—
Total	19	15	—	—	—

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937. not included in above Table.

(3)—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home) are as follows:—

Wearing Apparel 35

Brush Making 56

—

An increase of 10 as compared with last year. 91

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 42. Two hundred and four inspections were made and 17 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F and D. Acts and Byelaws:—

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue ...	11	9
Insanitary conditions ...	—	—
Structural defects ...	3	3
Infestations ...	1	1
Other contraventions ...	2	2
	17	15

OFFICES

No inspections were made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

(operative with effect from 1/11/51)

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use.

Five visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Fourteen observations were taken during the year. Smoke nuisances have occurred from the chimney of a local hospital and also from a factory chimney. In the case of the hospital arrangements are being made for an under-feed stoker to be fitted to the existing vertical boiler and with respect to the factory chimney the attention of the management has been drawn to the existence of a recurring nuisance and at the time of writing conditions have much improved.

SHOPS

A total of 1213 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 9 sets out the defects noted. There are 409 shops and 40 Market Stalls on the Register.

Altogether 62 defects or contraventions of the Shops Act were recorded. The bulk of these related to insanitary conditions or failure to keep notices posted. Forty-five of these contraventions were remedied and the remainder will be dealt with during 1956. Several tours of the district have been made after closing hours. It was found necessary to give a second warning where business was being carried on at an off-licence in respect of articles for which the closing hours were in operation.

The Town Council made an order suspending the general closing hours of shops within the Borough to operate on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 22nd to 24th December, 1955.

Table 9. SHOPS — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory ...	—	—	—	—	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means ...	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate ...	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking ...	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective ...	2	—	2	—	—
7	Washing facilities lacking ...	—	—	—	—	—
8	Seats, absence of ...	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept ...	23	—	23	21	—
10	Hours of Employment ...	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours ...	1	1	1	1	—
12	Insanitary Conditions ...	25	—	25	15	—
13	Disrepair ...	7	—	7	4	—
14	Other Offences ...	4	—	4	4	—
		62	1	62	45	—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1955

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	2
Bakehouses	42
Butchers	22
Cycles	2
Chiropodist	1
Chemical Products	1
Chemists	5
Cafes	7
Coal Offices	6
Dyers and Cleaners	4
Drapers	20
Electrical	8
Florists	3
Fish (Wet)	6
Fish Friers	16
Furnishers (House)	9
General Provisions	75
Greengrocers	18
Herbalists	4
Hardware	15
Hairdressers (Ladies)	11
Hairdressers (Gents)	11
Jewellers	5
Milliner	1
Motor Accessories	7
Newsagents	14
Outfitters (Ladies)	10
Outfitters (Gents)	5
Off Licences	13
Opticians	4
Picture Framing	2
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers... ..	2
Painters and Decorators	7
Saddlers	3
Shoe Shops	8
Showrooms	6
Shoe Repairs	10
Sweets and Tobacco	13
Tripe	1
Wools and Baby Linen	7
	409
Market Stalls	40
	449

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for and there is no claim on the Ministry for grant.

Private dwellings are treated free to the occupier and 50% of the expense involved is claimed from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local Authority property, including sewers, are inspected and treated by the Health Department for which a claim for 50% of the cost is made to the Ministry.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1955:—

Table 10 (a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections		Treatments Rats	Mice
Business Premises	65	...	34	25
Private Dwellings	228	...	105	42
Local Authority Premises	18	...	17	—
	311	...	156	67

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

A test-baiting of 60 manholes was carried out in October, 1955, but no takes were recorded. Notification has been received from the Ministry that no further test-baiting or maintenance treatments of sewers need be done until April, 1957, except in the form of vertical block control.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 35 rooms in 8 premises have been treated by the Health Department staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 12.

Infestations.	Cases.	Treatment.
Bed Bugs	1	Insecticide Spray or Powder
Cockroaches	3	
Wasps	1	
Fleas	1	
Plaster Beetles	1	
Flies	1	

Insecticides have also been supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

One dwelling was treated as a precautionary measure.

During the summer months a plague of crickets on Zion Tip was brought under control by the application of Gammexane Powder.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 40 rooms in 9 premises.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Sanitary Inspector.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding from 19 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

And Orders made thereunder

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no outbreaks of Swine Fever, Fowl Pest, Foot and Mouth Disease or other notifiable animal diseases during 1955.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:—

				Animals			
Table 13				Outbreaks	Attacked	Slaughtered	
Anthrax	...	...	...	764	...	826	—
Atrophic Rhinitis	...			8	...	—	—
Foot and Mouth Disease				9	...	—	1,623
Fowl Pest	...	...	...	906	...	—	—
Sheep Scab	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
Swine Fever	...	...	...	1 403	...	—	324

Anthrax outbreaks were more than double the previous year's figures.

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 9 as against 12 in 1954, but the number of animals slaughtered was considerably greater.

Fowl Pest outbreaks increased from 795 in 1954, to 906 in 1955.

Swine Fever outbreaks were approximately the same as in 1954.

At the Glossop Magistrates' Court on Thursday, 19th January, 1956, a local farmer was convicted of 15 offences under Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925, two offences under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order 1954, and one offence under the Firearms Act of 1937, the offences having been committed at various times between the 3rd September and the 13th November, 1955. The fines together with costs and witnesses' fees amounted to £156 0s.10d. These summonses were taken out by the County Police.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past six years, and the mean rainfall for England and Wales for 1955 is set out below.

				SUMMARY OF RAINFALL					England & Wales (mean)	
				G L O S S O P					1955	1955
				1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1955
January	...	...	...	3.24	5.85	4.81	2.14	4.74	2.81	2.88
February	...	...	...	6.47	4.42	1.73	3.28	3.55	2.58	2.13
March	...	...	...	2.12	5.76	2.77	3.07	2.92	2.85	1.82
April	...	...	...	4.42	3.18	4.10	3.12	0.97	2.13	0.92
May	...	...	...	1.73	2.35	2.17	2.59	3.72	4.57	3.61
June	...	...	...	3.29	1.53	3.37	3.35	3.16	2.67	2.92
July	...	...	...	3.85	4.02	3.84	6.71	6.91	1.16	0.96
August	...	...	...	4.64	5.29	2.87	4.77	5.64	1.50	1.05
September	...	...	...	5.96	2.56	4.83	2.71	5.12	2.54	1.68
October	...	...	...	2.97	1.21	5.49	2.30	7.27	3.11	2.74
November	...	...	...	7.04	8.86	3.52	3.77	6.80	1.90	2.09
December	...	...	...	2.59	6.14	3.69	2.02	6.60	4.90	3.44
				48.32	51.17	43.19	39.83	57.40	32.72	26.24

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D : Housing Accommodation

The classification of Housing applications, the management of the Corporation Estates relative to reports on defects, attention to complaints, re-housing and seeing that the terms and conditions of tenancies are complied with, are dealt with by the Health Department.

Tables 14 and 15 indicate the progress made during 1955 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

In addition to new houses and flats tenanted for the first time there were nineteen relettings during the year.

The Manse at "Parkcroft," Dinting Road, was converted by the Corporation into two flats.

Table 14. HOUSING PROGRESS — 1955

New Temporary Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6292
Number of New Houses erected during the year:							
(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV): —							
*(a) (i) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Number of Families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
†(b) Number of cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

*Information not available

†Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1955 to 31st
DECEMBER, 1955**

PART A. CLEARANCE AREAS (H.A., 1936, and H.R. and R.A., 1954).

	Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses	
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	Nil	Nil	None
(2) Land coloured grey	—	Nil	None

PART B. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

	Number of	
	Houses	persons displaced
Houses demolished or closed in the period		
(1) Housing Act, 1936		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	—	—
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	—	—
(c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12)	—	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	—	—
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2)	—	—

REPAIRS in the period	Number of Houses*
(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	393
(5) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice : Houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(6) Housing Act, 1936—action after service of formal Notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16): Houses made fit.	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(7) Housing repairs and Rents Act, 1954	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE. (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of period	
(8) (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7	—
(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above	—
(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6)	—

PART D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses
(9) Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—

Note:—*A defective house remedied more than once during the period is included once only.

Table 15.

**(1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO
1939-1945 WAR**

Site	Number
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondley Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	—
	94

(2)—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Pre-fabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road...	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
<i>Ditto</i>	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close ...	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
<i>Ditto</i>	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950
Whitfield Avenue ...	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane... ..	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
<i>Ditto</i>	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
<i>Ditto</i>	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Personal contact with food-preparing premises was maintained.

ICE-CREAM

One additional application for registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was granted. At the time of writing, 53 such premises are registered.

Twenty-two samples were taken for Methylene Blue Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. Twenty were placed in provisional Grade 1, and two in Grade 2.

MILK

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

Licences and registrations, 31st December, 1955, were as follows:—

Table 16.

(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	1
Dealer's Licence Sterilised	40
Dealer's Licence Pasteurised	5
Dealer's Licence Tuberculin Tested	1
Supplementary "Pasteurised" Milk	2
„ „ "Sterilised" Milk	2
„ „ "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	2
	53

(2) Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms	46
--	----

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk must not decolourize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30-minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no signs of turbidity.

From the table below it will be noted that one sample failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. After a visit to the farm a follow-up sample proved to be up to standard. The two samples of sterilised milk were satisfactory. All the eleven taken for evidence of tubercle infection proved negative to biological examination. Two samples, both from the local pasteurisation plant, failed to pass the phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurisation. Subsequent samples taken during the year were satisfactory. The eighteen samples submitted to the phosphatase test included eight taken by the County Council at the pasteurisation plant. The plant closed down on the 3rd December, 1955.

Table 17. EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 32)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 2)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 11)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 18)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk ...	13	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS

The Census figures for 1951 published in 1954 revealed that the population of the Borough had dropped to 18,004, which meant that, the population being below 20,000, the County Council became the Food and Drugs Authority within the area from the 1st April, 1955, to execute and enforce the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act with a view to securing that food and drugs are sold only in a pure and genuine condition.

It still remains the duty of the Town Council to carry into execution and enforce the provisions of the Act with respect to which the duty is not expressly, or by necessary implication, imposed upon some other authority. Furthermore the Town Council may institute proceedings under any section of, or regulation made under the Food and Drugs Act, notwithstanding that they are not the authority charged with the execution and enforcement thereof. The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, by virtue of their appointments, remain "authorised officers" and may purchase samples of any food or drug and may take samples of butter, cheese, and any food or substance capable of being used in the preparation of food and found on premises which they have entered in the execution of their duties under the Act. Likewise the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector may take samples of milk at any dairy, or at any time while it is in transit, or at the place of delivery to the purchaser, consignee or consumer. They may exercise their authority to procure samples of food and drugs for bacteriological or other examination. In the case of water it is, of course, the duty laid down in the Public Health Act, of a local authority supplying water to secure that the water in any waterworks belonging to them from which water is supplied for domestic purposes is wholesome.

In this matter of food and drugs and water the Glossop sanitary inspector will therefore continue to procure samples of milk, ice cream and water together with any other samples considered necessary for bacteriological or other examination and will also submit water samples for chemical analysis together with any others which it is considered necessary to procure for analysis.

Tables 18 (1 and 2) give details of the Food and Drugs samples taken for analysis up to the 31st March, 1955, from which it will be seen that eighteen samples were submitted, one informal pork sausage sample being reported upon as deficient in meat content. The manufacturer was notified of this.

In April the department was called upon to give a decision regarding the fitness of a large quantity of frozen liquid egg. The contents of six cans were found to be mouldy and condemned and a percentage of the remainder was sampled and submitted for a bacteriological report. On receipt of the report it was considered advisable to permit the use of the liquid egg for bakery

purposes only, where a higher temperature would be employed. No food poisoning organisms were present in any of the samples submitted.

A specimen of bread containing foreign matter and brought in to the office by a customer was submitted for analysis and this contamination was found to be oil. The baker was notified and to avoid a repetition it was found necessary to fit a new part to the bread dividing machine.

The County Analyst also examined for the Health Department a deposit in a milk bottle and this was reported to be most probably due to milk residues which had dried on the bottle and which had not been removed in the washing operations. The dairy farmer was given a warning.

Court proceedings relating to certain offences under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Regulations made thereunder, will be found under Meat and Food Inspection at page (41).

Table: 18 FOOD AND DRUGS
(1) Samples taken—Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (to 31st March, 1955)

Article	Number Examined		Number Adulterated or Irregular	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Baking Powder	—	1	—	—
Butter (Empire)	—	1	—	—
Cochineal	—	1	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	—	—
Dessicated Coconut ...	—	1	—	—
Glycerine	—	1	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	—	—
Margarine	—	1	—	—
Milk	6	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	—	—
Pork Sausages	—	1	—	1
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	—	1	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	—	—
Totals	6	12	—	1

(2) Adulterated Samples—Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (to 31st March, 1955)

Sample No.	Article	Whether Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
4	Pork Sausage	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Manufacturer notified

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (to 31st March, 1955)

The County Analyst has supplied particulars of samples taken between the 1st April and the 31st December, 1955, as follows:—

Sixty-four samples were taken, eighteen of which were of milk.

One sample of Milk contained added water. Further investigation disclosed a defect in dairy arrangements and there seemed to be good evidence that the admixture was accidental. In these circumstances the offence was dealt with by a caution notice.

A sample of Orange Marmalade carried a label which did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order. The matter was investigated with the packers and amended labels are now being used.

Samples of Salmon and Shrimp Paste (an informal sample followed by a formal sample) contained small amounts of boron preservative in contravention of the Preservatives in Food Regulations. On investigation with the manufacturers, the contamination was traced to imported brined peeled shrimps and the use of this material was immediately discontinued.

Registration of Food Premises

One application for registration under the Act was received and registered.

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 118. The registration is in connection with premises used for the sale and manufacture of ice-cream or the preparation or the manufacture of preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Several Shopkeepers and Stall-holders were warned for not marking up foreign apples and tomatoes.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at four licensed slaughterhouses. Table 19 (on page 42) gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. The meat in general has been of good quality.

Summonses against a local farmer taken out by the Local Authority for—

- (a) using a stable as a slaughterhouse without holding a licence granted by the Local Authority;
- (b) slaughtering one beast and not having given notice to the Local Authority of the time and place of slaughter, and
- (c) for having in possession a carcass of a beast, portions of which were unfit for human consumption;

were dismissed, the Magistrates accepting a plea of “emergency slaughter”.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouse:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	13	3	15
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	—	—	22
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	—	3	10
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	19	—	12
Total	2	14	—	3

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Foods	—	11	3	23	10
Meat	—	—	—	4	—
Bacon and Ham	—	—	—	20	—
Fish	—	—	2	14	—
Cheese	—	—	—	2	9
Sausages	—	—	—	12	—
Eggs	—	—	2	8	6
Spices	—	6	—	—	—
Dried fruit	—	3	1	5	—
Total Food Condemned	1	2	3	5	9

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, twenty-seven licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are eighteen years of age or over.

Table 19. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	665	241	8	3282	226	—	4422
Number Inspected	665	241	8	3282	226	—	4422
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	198	88	—	294	3	—	583
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	29.77	36.51	—	8.96	1.33	—	13.18
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	96	49	—	1	9	—	155
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.73	20.33	—	0.03	3.98	—	3.55
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, notified during 1955 was 221, compared with 134 in 1954 and 481 in 1953.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in the Borough of Glossop and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946. There was a marked decrease in the number of children immunised at the clinics compared with the previous year, but this is explained by the fact that many of the mothers are demanding the combined diphtheria-whooping cough prophylactic which is provided by the general practitioners.

MEASLES

Measles was the most prevalent infectious disease during the year and reached a peak period in March. A total of 134 cases was notified, compared with 8 in 1954. As epidemics of measles usually occur in alternate years, the increase in incidence was expected. The disease was mild in type and no cases are known to have been admitted to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever has declined in severity during the past fifty years and the mildness of its clinical manifestations makes it difficult to recognise. During the year only three cases were notified, two of which were admitted to hospital. Hospital treatment is usually limited to those cases with serious complications or with unsatisfactory home conditions.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present, mainly on account of its resemblance in certain cases, to the latter disease. There were seventeen cases notified in 1955.

WHOOPING COUGH

The incidence of whooping cough was fairly high, a total of 50 cases being notified, compared with 54 in 1954, and 7 in 1953. It was mild in type and only one case was admitted to hospital. Many children are now being immunised against the disease, but it is too early to expect a decrease in incidence.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

FOOD POISONING

One case of infection with salmonella typhi-murium in a bottle-fed baby of three and a half months of age, was notified. No other member of the family showed any symptoms and there have been no confirmed cases of food poisoning in the district for three years. A careful investigation was carried out, but owing to the long delay before notification was received from the hospital, it was impossible to trace the source of the infection, though it was considered that under the conditions prevailing, the dried milk could have been contaminated after opening the tin or packet. As food poisoning is, with ordinary care, almost entirely preventable, the solution of the problem lies in the continued education of the public and in teaching the simple, elementary rules of personal hygiene.

DYSENTERY

No cases were notified.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Apart from the death returns, the only information with regard to the presence of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the returns from county schools. There were several cases of infectious hepatitis and rubella in the schools in June, July and October.

At Talbot House School, during the last fortnight of the autumn term, there was an outbreak of winter vomiting which affected half the children and more than half the staff. Nausea, vomiting, dizziness and general malaise were the main symptoms, which were milder in the children than the adults. The incubation period appeared to be about 48 hours and recovery took place in from one to four days.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. Unfortunately the incidence of head infestation remains high amongst certain families.

Benzyl Benzoate emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies, which fortunately is now a rare disease. No cases were treated in 1955.

Table 21. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1955

DISEASE	AGE											Total Notified	Sent to Hospital	
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—			60—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	2	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	5	12	18	23	19	52	5	—	—	—	—	—	134	—
Whooping Cough ...	2	3	9	3	11	18	3	—	—	—	—	1	50	1
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified ...	M	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	FM	F	4*
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Other Tuberculosis — Notified ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
” ” Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3*

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1955.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 20. New Cases and Mortality during 1955

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	—

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at LEES STREET, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—

Tuesday 2 p.m.

Wednesday 10 a.m.

Friday 10 a.m.

Friday (Children) 2 p.m.

2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month 6 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1955 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises. The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 278 provides for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances,

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

History of Tuberculosis Cases requiring treatment

	Males	Females	Total
Persons whose families are known to have a history of tuberculosis	—	2	2
Persons who have at some time been in close contact with a known case of tuberculosis in the household or the immediate circle of relatives and associates	—	—	—
Persons who have in the past suffered from illnesses of tuberculous significance ...	1	—	1
Persons with no known history	3	4	7
Persons whose history was unobtainable ...	—	—	—

COMMENTS

Comment may be made on:—

1. As shown in Table I, 6,350 people were X-rayed, compared with a total of 3,392 in 1950/51. This total represents approximately 36% of the total population, and 46% of the available population.
2. (a) Ten cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or very close supervision were found as against four during the last survey. Allowing for the almost doubled numbers who were examined, the incidence is still higher at 1.5 per thousand as against 1.1 per thousand.
- (b) All the male active cases of tuberculosis were over 45 years of age, and most of the females were in the lower age groups. This is the usual distribution pattern of recent years.
- (c) No active case was found in the school children examined.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF GLOSSOP

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit revisited Glossop and district from October 11th to November 22nd, 1954, after an interval of four years

The results of the visit are summarised in the following tables:

Table I.		14 and Under		15		20		25		35		45		55		60		65 plus		All Ages.		Total.
Persons Examined.		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
School Children	...	380	390	90	60															470	450	920
Factories/Offices	...			80	300	130	340	460	360	440	420	410	490	270	130	90	20	100	30	1980	2090	4070
General Public—Housewives						20		110		110		100		100		110		40		590		590
Others				10	60	60	30	100	100	80	70	100	30	30		30	10	40	20	450	320	770
All Groups		380	390	180	420	190	390	560	570	520	600	510	620	300	230	120	140	140	90	2900	3450	6350

Table II.		Diagnosis.		15		20		25		35		45		55		60		65 plus		All Ages.		Total.
(a) Tuberculous Cases.																						
Healed Tuberculosis	...	2				3		4	3	4	9	8	10	4	3	3	1	2	4	27	33	60
Suspected Tuberculosis	...							1	1		1									1	2	3
Tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision ...								2	2	5	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	12	27
Tuberculosis requiring treatment				2		2					1	3		1	1					4	6	10
(b) Non-Tuberculous Cases.																				(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.5)
Pneumonia, lobar	...											1								1		1
Broncho-pneumonia (Non-TB)										1											1	1
Consolidation of unknown cause																						
Bronchiectasis	...								1													
Pulmonary Fibrosis (Non-TB)	...	1	1	1	1			2		1	1	2	1	1	1	2		1	1	8	6	14
Spontaneous Pneumothorax (Non-TB)												1						1		3		3
Intrathoracic new growth (benign)								1											1			1
Cardiovascular lesions congenital												1	4		1				1	1	6	7
Cardiovascular lesions acquired																		1				1
Diaphragmatic abnormalities																						
Acquired rib abnormalities				1		1		3	2	1	1	1	6	5	5	2		2	4	12	22	34
Sarcoidosis		1						1				3	3			2		1	2	6	7	13
Dextro-Cardia				1				2	2	1	1		1							5	5	10
Abscess of Lung									1												1	1
																		1		1	1	1

Table III.		Type of Examinee with Tuberculosis requiring treatment.		15		20		25		35		45		55		60		65 plus		All Ages.		Total.
Factories/Offices				2		1				1		3		1	1					4	5	9
General Public—Housewives					1																1	1

The figures shown in brackets represent the incidence rate of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment per thousand persons examined.

Index

Section A—Statistics of the Area.

„ B—Health Services.

„ C—Sanitary Circumstances.

„ D—Housing.

„ E—Food.

„ F—Infectious and Other Diseases.

	Page
Abortion — Mortality	10
Adulterated Samples—Food and Drugs Act, 1938	40
Animals, Diseases of	29
Atmospheric Pollution	25
Bacteriological Specimens — General Diseases ...	14
Bakehouses	24
Bedding, etc., Destruction of	29
Birth Rates	8, 10, 11
Buildings, New, Alterations and extensions	23
Camping Sites	23
Chemical Analysis—Milk	14
Chest Clinic	47
Chickenpox	44
Clean Food Campaign	36
Cleanliness and Safety of Milk	37
Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses ...	33
Council Houses prior to 1939-45 War	34
Death, Causes of, Civilians only	10
Death Rates	8, 9, 10, 11
Dental Officer	15
Destruction of Bedding, etc.	29
Diphtheria	44
Diseases of Animals	29
Disinfection and Disinfestation	29
Disinfection of Infected Rooms	29
Drainage and Sewerage	21
Drugs — Sampling, etc.	15, 39
Dysentery	45
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	23
Food	36, 38
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Adulterated Samples	40
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Registration of Food Premises	40
Food and Drugs — Sampling, etc.	15, 39
Food-Poisoning	45
Food Unfit for Human Consumption	41

	Page
General Diseases — Bacteriological Specimens ...	14
Gerber Tests — Milk	37
Gulley Emptying	16
Health Committee — Membership 1955-1956 ...	2
Health Department — Staff	14
Health Services, General Provision of	16
Hospital Services	16
Housing	32
Housing Accommodation	32
Housing, Post-War	34
Ice-cream and Sampling	36
Infant Mortality	10
Infected Rooms, Disinfection of	29
Infectious & Other Diseases, Prevalence & Control over	44
Infectious Disease—Non-notifiable	45
Infectious Diseases — Notifications, Age Groups, etc.	46
Infestations — Lice and Scabies	45
Kitchen Waste Bins	22
Laboratory Facilities	14
Lice and Scabies — Infestations	45
Mass Miniature Radiography	48, 49
Measles	44
Meat and Food Inspection	41
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926... ..	40
Milk — Chemical Analysis	14
Milk — Cleanliness and Safety of	37
Milk Distributors	23, 46
Milk — Examination of	37
Milk — Gerber Tests	37
Milk — Designations, Licences, etc.	36
Milk Samples	14
Milkshops and Dairies	23
Mortality — Analysis	10
Mortality — Infant	10
Mortality — Maternal	10
National Assistance Act, 1948	15
New Buildings — Alterations and Extensions ...	23
Nuisance Journal	22
Offensive Trades	25
Offices	25
Outworkers	24
Overcrowding	32

	Page
Partington Home	16
Pigs, Slaughtering of	42
Poliomyelitis	45
Population Records	11
Post-War Housing	34
Preserved Food Premises	40
Public Cleansing	16
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Acts, 1951	25
Rainfall, Summary of	30
Refuse Collection and Disposal	16
Rodent Control	16, 28
Sanitary Accommodation	21
Sanitary Circumstances	18
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	21
Scabies and Lice — Infestations	45
Scarlet Fever	44
Sewerage and Drainage	21
Shire Hill Hospital	16
Shops	25
Slaughterhouse Work	41, 42
Staff — Health Department	14
Statistics of the Area	8
Street Cleansing	16
Tents, Vans and Sheds	23
Tuberculosis	47
Verminous Premises — excluding Rats and Mice	28
Water — Samples and Supply	15, 18
Weather	30
Whooping Cough	45
Wood's Hospital	16
Workshops, Workplaces and Factories	23
Slaughtermen's Licences	41

